Carolina Observer.

IX.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 14, 1826. [NO. 471.

AND PUBLISHED, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
per annum, payable in advance.

TISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per the first, and 30 cents for each succeed tion. Advertisers are requested to state of insertions desired, or they will be ill forbid, and charged accordingly. to the Editor must be post paid.

D AND EVEN SYSTEM.

yland State Lottery,

SEVENTH CLASS,
be drawn on the 12th of JULY.
HIGHEST PRIZES,
; $10,000; two of $5,000 &c.

kets and Shares are received and can be diate application be made.
Tickets $5; Shares in proportion,
B. C. DUPLAINE'S
Under La Fayette Hotel, *Fayetteville,*
es sold in the last Class, No. 29,505. a 000, and several of 1,000, 500, &c. &c.
DERS promptly attended to.

ty Dollars Reward.

AY from the Subscriber, some month negro TOBY, *alias* JOHN. He is abous en years of age, about five feet eight , fleshy and muscular, one of his legs in at the joint. It is supposed that red some where between my house and ty, or perhaps has made his way to Fay The above reward will be paid on his be in any jail in the State, so that I get him his delivery at my house.
pay $40 to any person who will give me so that I may be enabled to convict any or woman of harbouring him.
EDWARD JONES.
Chatham County, June 1, 1826. } 70:4w.
ors of the Raleigh Register are request the above advertisement four insertions.

Notice.

partnership existing under the firm of *E. & Co.*, is dissolved by mutual consent. s will settle the business of the concern.
E. E. LEWIS,
F. T. STANLEY.

☞The only Notice.

ts *now* due E. E. Lewis, or E. E. Lewis which are not *immediately paid,* will be hands of an officer for collection, without ination. E. E. LEWIS.
ille, June 7, 1826. 70:3w.

Notice.

sons indebted to the firm of *A. & J. Bain,* by note or book account, are requested settle the same before the first day of Ju no longer indulgence will be given.
A. BAIN.
2w.

Journeyman Tailor

meet with employment and liberal wages pplying to DUNCAN McCOLL.
ille, June 6. tf.

Notice.

Term, of Robeson County Court, the sub r qualified as Executor on the estate of , deceased; all those indebted to said requested to make payment, and those ms against the same to present them uthenticated for payment
DUNCAN SMITH, Ex'r.
ille, May 24—69 3t.

E OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.
Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1826.
Smith, } An attachment, dated Feb. 16, 1826; returned, "levied on two negroes, Chloe and Lency."
eman. }
ring to the satisfaction of the Court that fendant is not an inhabitant of this State: that publication be made in the Carolina for two months, that unless the defendant or before the first day of the next term rt, to be holden on the second Monday next, at the Court House in Whiteville, d plead to issue, judgment final will be gainst him, and the said negroes ordered to satisfy the same.
CHS. BALDWIN, Clk.

From the American Farmer.

SCRIPTION OF A GOOD HORSE.

From an apparently very old work pages, the date of its publication rn out, I send you an extract, de e of a good horse. The title of k is, "Directions for hunting and all manner of chase used in Eng with the terms of art belonging to, also, a short account of some beasts not usually hunted in Eng Nicholas Cox."

I am, &c. T. E. W.

head ought to be lean, large, and his chaul thin, and open; his ears and pricked, or if they be some ong, provided they stand upright se of a fox, it is usually a sign of and toughness. His forehead long ad, not flat, and as we term it mare but rising in the midst like that of the feather being placed above the his eye, the contrary being thought e to betoken blindness. His eyes rge, and bright. His nostrils wide, within, for an open nostril beto good wind; his mouth large, deep wykes and hairy; his thropple, weas windpipe big, loose and straight, e is reined in by the bridle; for if, e bridles, it bends in like a bow is called cock throppled) it very hinders the passage of his wind.— d must be set on to his neck, that ust be a space felt between his neck chaul; for to be bull necked is un to sight, and prejudicial to the wind. His crest should be firm, nd well risen; his neck long and straight, yet not loose and pliant, which the Northern men term withy cragged; his breast strong and broad, his chest deep, his chine short, his ribs round like a barrel, his belly being hid within them; his fillets large, his buttocks rather oval than broad, being well let down to the gascoins; his cambrels upright, and not bending, which is called by some sickle houghed, though some hold it a sign of toughness and speed. His legs clean, flat and straight; his joints short, well knit, and upright, especially betwixt the pasterns, and the hoofs, having but little hair on his fetlocks: his hoofs black, strong and hollow, and rather long and narrow than big and flat, and lastly his mane and tail should be long and thin, rather than thick, which is counted by some a mark of dullness."—On the subject of colour he says—"I dare pass my word, that wherever you shall meet with an horse that hath no white about him, especially in his forehead, though he be otherwise of the best reputed colours, as bay, black, sorrel, &c. that horse hath a dogged and sullen disposition, especially if he have a small sunk eye, and a narrow face, with a nose bending like a hawksbill."

From the New York American.

Although the circumstance related below has been published, yet as the picture has never been seen in New York until now exhibited in the gallery of the National Academy of the Arts of Design, the repettion may gratify some of the visiters of that Institution, and will oblige some of your readers.

Doctor Buchannan, of the United States' Navy, stationed at Sackett's Harbour, having sent his son to New York for the purpose of taking passage for Europe, wrote to a friend in this city to select a portait painter, and have the boy's likeness portrayed and sent to him. This was done, and some time after the friend received a letter expressing the father's approbation of the portrait, and relating a singular occurrence evincing the truth of the resemblance.

"My friend, Captain Heilman, has a fine pointer dog, named Pero. My dear James being an excellent shot, and fond of sporting, an intimacy was consequently formed between him and Mr. Pero, who would frequently call (as it were) for James to go a hunting. After James's absence, he repeated his visit about once a week, as if seeking his former friend. The first visit he paid after the arrival of Dunlap's semblance of his sporting companion, was truly affecting. The moment he came into the door the picture struck his eye—he stood motionless, one leg raised, and his tail wagging for a few moments—he then seemed to have identified the truth of his own sight; he rapidly approached it, whining and wagging his tail, jumped upon the chair over which it stood, and placing his fore-paws on the frame, licked the hands of his quondam young friend: and this visit he repeats frequently; standing, ere his departure, with his tail wagging adieu. I presume this fact has taken place a dozen times, and in the presence of a dozen people."

Steam—A Miracle.—Sir Ralph Woodford told us that when the steamer was first started, (in Trinidad,) he and a large party, as a mode of patronizing the undertaking, took a trip of pleasure in her, through some of the Bocas of the main ocean. Almost every one got sick outside, and as they returned through the Boca Grande, there was no one on deck but the man at the helm and himself. When they were in the middle of the passage, a small privateer, such as commonly infested the Gulf during the troubles in Colombia, was seen making all sail for the coast of Trinidad. Her course seemed unaccountable; but what was the surprise, when they observed that on nearing the coast, the privateer never tacked, and finally that she ran herself directly on shore, the crew at the same time leaping over the bows and sides of the vessel, and scampering off, as if they were mad, some up the mountains, and others into the thickets. This was so strange a sight, that Sir Ralph Woodford ordered the helmsman to steer for the privateer, that he might discover the cause of it.—When they came close, the vessel appeared deserted: Sir Ralph went on board of her, and after searching various parts without finding any one, he at length opened a little side cabin, and saw a man lying on a mat, evidently with some broken limb. The man made an effort to put himself in a posture of supplication; he was pale as ashes, his teeth chattered, and his hair stood on an end.—"Misericordia! misericordia! Ave Maria" faltered forth the Colombian. Sir Ralph asked the man what was the cause of the strange conduct of the crew—"Misericordia!" was the only reply.

"Subeis quien soy?" [Do you know who I am?]

"El—el—O Senor! misericordia! Ave Maria!" answered the smuggler.

It was a considerable time before the fellow could be brought back to his senses, when he gave this account of the matter:—that they saw a vessel apparently following them, with only two persons on board, and steering, without a single sail, directly in the teeth of the wind, current and tide:

Against the breeze, against the tide,
She steadied with upright keel.

That they knew no ship could move in such a course by human means; that they heard a deep roaring noise, and saw an unusual agitation of water, which their fears magnified; finally that they concluded it to be a supernatural appearance, accordingly drove their own vessel ashore in an agony of terror, and escaped as they could; that he himself was not able to move, and that when he heard Sir Ralph's footsteps, he verily and indeed believed that he was fallen into the hands of the Evil Spirit.

Coleridge's West Indies.

Beauchamp convicted.—We learn from the Kentucky Reporter that the trial of *Beauchamp* at Frankfort for the murder of Col. Sharp, was brought to a close on Friday evening, 19th ult. The jury found him GUILTY. The wife of the prisoner, who was supposed to be accessory to the murder, has been acquitted by the examining Court.

The following, which transpired during the trial, is given in a leter dated *Frankfort, May* 4.

"The examination of witnesses has been minute and tedious. I have heard but little of the evidence myself,—a very lengthy and ingenious document was read yesterday by the Counsel for the Commonwealth. It was in the form of written instructions to a witness; it was written by Beauchamp and sent to his wife in a pair of socks with directions for her to deliver it to the witness for his examination. She did so, but the witness proved to be possessed of too much integrity for their purposes, and kept the document and delivered it up to the Counsel for the Commonwealth. It purported to be a conversation between Darby and the witness (Lowe) where the former is made to offer the latter a bribe to swear to the handkerchief which was found in Sharp's yard; also a conversation which should have taken place between Kelley, one of the men from this place that took Beauchamp, and Lowe the witness, at the house of Beauchamp. Kelly is made to take Lowe to one side and offer him one hundred dollars to swear to the handkerchief; the witness was also to swear that Darby actually paid him twenty five dollars, not to mention he ever saw him, and at court when he swore to the handkerchief, he was to have whatever reward he would name. The object of this document was to fix the murder of Sharp on Darby and acquit Beauchamp, but as it has turned out, it will have a different effect. It proves clearly to me that Beauchamp is the real murderer, and places Darby above suspicion. It was a deep laid plot, and discovered great ingenuity, and but for the imprudence of Beauchamp's wife, might have entrapped Darby. They have sent for Beauchamp's wife, and at a proper time Lowe will disclose still further. Kendall, Dana, and Thomas are all taking notes of the trial, so you will have an opportunity of learning all the particulars. Darby was in court when the document was read. He rose from his chair and looked Beauchamp full in the face the greater part of the time. When the paper was finished reading, Lowe was called and questioned. He said, so far from Darby's ever offering him a bribe he never had seen him."

Washington, June 5.

Beauchamp Convicted.—The following letters were received on Saturday, by a gentleman in this city, from his correspondent in Lexington, Kentucky:

"*Lexington, 22d May,* 1826.

"An event of the greatest moment has just occurred at Frankfort: Beauchamp, charged with the murder of Sharp, was found guilty on the 19th instant, and, on being brought out to receive the sentence of the Court, his lawyers offered an act of the Legislature of the 12th January, 1825, which contains a clause repealing punishment for murder in this State, by a construction which our best Judges consider proper. Under this clause, Beauchamp must be discharged; and, what is more to be regretted, the construction goes to declare that no person can be punished for murder subsequent to the said 12th January, 1825. The call of the Legislature immediately will be the result."

"*Lexington, May 23d,* 1826.

"I had the pleasure of addressing you yesterday on the subject of Beauchamp's trial, and the unprecedented state which this country was likely to be placed in on the eve of a great election contest. Judge Davidge, who presided in the above trial, has thought proper to pass sentence, and ordered Beauchamp to be hanged on the 7th July, but, still, all men of high legal attainments pronounce the law punishing for murder to have been repealed, and that no person can be legally convicted for that crime. There is no appeal from the opinion of Judge Davidge; therefore the man will be hanged, and the country, in some degree, tranquilized, by this construction of the law. I am glad to state, that the excitement in the State has greatly diminished compared with last year."

P. S. I do not believe that the Legislature will be called, as was expected yesterday."

Reasonable people.—The following singular marriage has taken place at Stansboro.' A baker, J——, married in 1810, and was soon afterwards obliged to join the army. He was made prisoner in one of the first encounters with the enemy and sent 300 leagues from the field of battle. In 1817, his wife not receiving any intelligence from him, supposed he was dead, and applied to the tribunal for permission to marry again. This was granted to her, and she married Mr. B——. But the honeymoon was scarcely over, when the long lost baker, J——, reappeared. However, instead of finding fault with what his wife had done, he approved it, and obtained her consent that he himself should take another wife. This he accordingly did, and lived very happily with his second wife until the month of June, 1825, when she died in giving birth to a seventh child. Fifteen days after, Mr. B——, the husband of J——'s first wife, also bade adieu to this world, and on the 26th of last December J—— and his first wife married each other for a second time.

The United States Gazette relates the following anecdote illustrating the conscientious feelings of some of the members of Congress.

"It has already been stated that on Saturday night, or rather Sunday morning, it was found necessary to despatch the Sergeant-at-arms to compel the members to come into the legislative hall, in order to form a quorum necessary towards witnessing the signature of the speaker to a particular bill; and when these truant members were brought in, it was also necessary by parliamentary usages, that they should make an apology for their absence. One very worthy personage, whose name and place of residence were mentioned to us, plead that he *could not* conscientiously set in a legislative hall and transact public business on the Sabbath. The excuse was graciously received, though not without a smile when the Sergeant-at-Arms mentioned that he had brought the worthy gentleman out of an oyster cellar."

Washington, June 5.

We learn that Gov. Cass and Col. Thos. L. McKenney, of Georgetown, have been appointed joint Commissioners, to hold General Councils with certain Indian tribes at Green Bay and Lake Superior; and that the latter gentleman left here last Thursday for the Lakes.

This expedition is esteemed to be one of considerable importance. The Indians in those remote regions, have been for ages at war with one another, and on this point certain provisions in the Treaty of Prairie du Chien, of last year, are intended to be presented for a more general ratification. The power of the Government is intended to be displayed, as the Indians in those parts have no knowledge of, and but little belief in, our strength; and for this object, the disposable force at Fort Brady, at the Saut of St. Marie, has been put in requisition to accompany the Commissioners, and to co-operate with them. It is intended, we learn, to demand the surrender of the murderers of some of our citizens who had been given up, but afterwards broke jail, at Michilimackinac, and took refuge among their People, and in the fastnesses of their Lake and Forrest home. This measure is deemed to be the more important, as, owing, no doubt, to the security which has so far followed their escape, an entire family has been recently murdered near Prairie Du Chien.

The effects of such an expedition, properly conducted, cannot but prove useful as a shield against future aggressions of the sort, beside the acquiescence of entire tribes not present, or represented only partially, at Prairie Du Chien, in the pacification assented to by the General Council at that place last year. We hope the Commissioners may succeed in establishing the peace of that frontier, and in establishing permanent useful regulations for the control and welfare of those tribes, and the security of our citizens.

We learn also, that Governors Cass and Ray, and General Tipton, have been appointed joint Commissioners to treat with the Indians in Indiana; and that General Wm. Clark, General Thos. Hinds, and General John Coffee, have been appointed to negotiate treaties with the Chickasaws and Choctaws.

Appropriations for all those objects were made by the Congress at the close of the late session.

The capitol at Washington has already cost the nation about two millions dollars, and 192,000 dollars additional are demanded by the architects and workmen during the present year, and an additional sum of 137,000 dollars will be required next year.

This year, it is found necessary to erect a strong wall on the western front, for the double purpose of hiding a defect universally complained of, and also strengthening the building, which, it seems, from its position on the brow of a hill, "has a tendency to split asunder," some indications of which are already to be percelved over some of the windows.—It is a fact, that the key stone of one of the arches, has dropped already as much as a quarter of an inch.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

An Indiana Editor apologizes for the suspension of his paper one week, as there was a marriage in his family.

Communication.

To the Grand Jury, and Citizens of the County of Cumberland, North-Carolina.

GENTLEMEN: Having for three years in succession, though almost a stranger to you, been honoured by your confidence, I should be wanting in those feelings which I ever have, and trust ever shall admire and esteem, did I not feel grateful and sensibly alive to your interest. Yes, my friends, I have served you long enough to become deeply interested in your prosperity, and regret that a variety of circumstances and considerations, advise me to remove to my Lands in another State, and though I may not succeed in my intentions, yet, with such views, it becomes me, I think, to relinquish any *offer of mine* to serve you in the next Legislature of this State; yet be ye assured, I shall never forget you for confiding in me, regardless of my weakness, and for so repeatedly overlooking those frailties and imperfections of mine, attributing them to their correct source—for, Gentlemen, I can truly say your interests have been mine, and I defy the most sagacious even to point out the instance, when or where I have sacrificed *yours,* to my interest, or have not *in all,* aimed (and would to God my success may be as complete as my intentions were pure) to promote the public good.

In now taking my leave of you, permit me, for the last time, to caution you to guard well your elective franchise; let it not be bestowed upon the designing or unworthy, but let it ever be with you, a primary enquiry and consideration, "Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he friendly to the Constitution?" And in the Constitution remember, is deposited, all our political safety; yes, it is truly the sheet anchor as well as capstone of our national honor and independence—let it not be infringed or perverted, and forever frown upon the wretch who would sacrifice its letter or spirit to serve his own private interest or advancement; for though in private, and much more in public matters, should individual feeling and interest yield to the good of the whole—yet at no time, nor in any matter or thing should the right or interest of any one, however humble his calling or situation in life, be sacrificed for the convenience or benefit of others. This doctrine will hold good when comparing the rights of the States with those of the General Government, for while the latter protects the former, she should be cautious not to encroach upon, and by no means assume an iota of privilege or power not *expressly* delegated by the several States. But at the same time, my friends, ever bear in mind, that tho' we are separate, yet are we also a *United States,* and so long as united, we stand; as soon as we become divided, we fall: and unless we as heretofore, yield something of ours for the good of others, we cannot but expect a reciprocity of feeling and action on their part, and thus contending among ourselves, discord and confusion will ensue, and finally our destruction as a happy, prosperous and independent government be inevitable. Thus it becomes our interest to give power to the General Government, that in return it may have power and interest too, to assert and protect, but not destroy or trample upon the rights or privileges of the individual States composing our happy and unrivalled Republic.

To you all, Gentlemen, I feel under obligations; to you all I tender my hearty acknowledgments; for, whilst the one has asserted with zeal my claims, the other has been kind also in passing over and concealing my faults and frailties, and let my lot be cast where it may, I shall ever take a deep interest in whatever may concern the welfare and prosperity of the County of Cumberland, and may you always find representatives ever ready to serve you who are more capable, but no one can ever be more willing or grateful than your friend and fellow citizen,

SAM. P. ASHE.

Spring Hill, May 31, 1826.

Stick to the carriage by all means.—Last week Sylvanus Miller, esq. was shockingly hurt by rashly jumping from a dearborn wagon, when the horse, having taken fright, was running at full speed. He broke his leg in a very dangerous manner, and was otherwise greatly injured. On this occasion we once more remind our readers that we have repeatedly cautioned persons who are thus run off with, never, on any account, to leave the carriage, when it is thus hurling along with furious rapidity: for though their situation is, at best, not without danger, yet to leave the vehicle, when under way, is certain injury, and almost certain destruction. When a horse runs off, he seizes the bit between his teeth, and is beyond being controlled by any steady pull: The only way is by sawing his mouth, pulling alternately first one rein and then the other, which sometimes answers to bring him up; but, if not, remember to stick to the carriage at all events, and in every case but when you see a precipice before you.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Analysis of the Old and New Testaments.—Books in the Old Testament, 39—Chapters, 926—Verses, 23,214—Words, 592,439—Letters, 2,728,100.—Books in the New Testament, 27—Chapters, 260—Verses, 7,959——Words, 181,253—Letters, 838,380—The middle chapter and the least in the Bible, is Psalm cxvii—The word *And* occurs in the Old Testament 35,543 times—the same in the New Testament also occurs 10,684 times—the word *Jehovah* occurs 6,855 times. The 21st verse, chapter vii, of Ezra, has all the letters of the alphabet—the xixth chapter of the 2d Kings and chapter xxxvii of Isaiah, are both alike.

Two chapters in the Old Testament and one in the New Testament, read each week day, with six chapters in the Old Testament and four chapters in the New Testament, read each Sabbath, will give an annual perusal of the Old Testament once, and the New Testament twice.

A Grand Mistake.—A survey of the route of the Grand Caledonian Canal led to the belief that the work could be constructed at an expence of $20,000, and an appropriation to that amount was first granted by the Government. The trifling sum of £980,000, says Professor Carter, was afterwards added.

A person in distress is more sensible of grief than of joy. Hence it is, that those who have never tasted of affliction, are little moved at the distress of others.

Mr. Randolph's Speeches.—The National Intelligencer has commenced the publication of Mr. Randolph's Speeches in the Senate, from which we propose to make such extracts as we think may be acceptable to our readers, either for their severity or singularity. The following are the remarks that occasioned the duel between Mr. Clay and him.

"Now, sir, John Quincy Adams coming into power under these inauspicious circumstances, and with these suspicious allies and connexions, has determined to become the apostle of liberty, of universal liberty, as his father was, about the time of the formation of the Constitution, known to be the apostle of monarchy. It is no secret—I was in N. York when he first took his seat as Vice President. I recollect, for I was a school boy at the time, attending the lobby of Congress, when I ought to have been at school—I remember the manner in which my brother was spurned by the coachman of the then V. President, for coming too near the arms blazoned on the scutcheon of the Vice-Regal carriage. Perhaps I may have some of this old animosity rankling in my heart, and, coming from a race who are known never to forsake a friend or forgive a foe—I am taught to forgive my enemies, and I do from the bottom of my heart, most sincerely, as I hope to be forgiven; but it is *my* enemies—not the enemies of my country: for, if they come here in the shape of the English, it is my duty to kill them; if they come here in a worse shape—wolves in sheep's clothing—it is my duty and my business to tear the sheep-skins from their backs, and, as Windham said to Pitt, open the bosom and expose beneath the ruffled shirt the filthy dowlas.—This language was used in the House of Commons, where they talk and act like men—where they eat and drink like men, and do other things like men, not like master Bettys. Adams determined to take warning by his father's errors, but in attempting the perpendicular, he bent as much the other way. Who would believe that Adams, the son of the sedition-law President, who held office under his father—who, up to Dec. 6, 1807, was the undeviating, staunch adherent to the opposition to Jefferson's Administration, then almost gone—who would believe he had selected for his pattern the celebrated Anacharsis Cloots, "orator of the human race?" As Anacharsis was the orator of the human race, so Adams was determined to be the President of the human race, when I am not willing that he should be President of my name and race,—but he is, and must be, till the third day of March, eighteen hundred and—I forget when. He has come out with a speech and a message, and with a doctrine that goes to take the whole human family under his special protection. Now, sir, who made him his brother's keeper? Who gave him, the President of the United States, the custody of the liberties, or the rights, or the interests of South America, or any other America, save only the United States of America, or any other country under the sun? He has put himself, we know, into the way, and I say God send him a safe deliverance, and God send the country a safe deliverance from his policy—from his policy, Sir, it is well known to you, that up to the period of getting this message from Adams, I was the champion here of his rights as a co-ordinate branch of the Government. I was the person who rose immediately after the gentleman from New York, and protested against our opening the doors, for reasons with which I will not trouble the Senate. On the question of a call on the Executive, for other information than the treaties, &c., I said, the President is a co-ordinate branch of this Government, and is entitled to all possible respect from us. It is his duty to lay before us information on which we must act—if he does not give us sufficient information, it is not our business to ask for more—I never will ask for more, and to be given confidentially, &c.—[Mr. R. here briefly adverted to the history of the resolutions in secret session.] I did maintain the rights of the President, (said Mr. R.) but from the moment he sent us this message—from that moment, did my tone and manner to him change. From that moment, was I an altered man, and I am afraid, not altered for the better. [Here Mr. R. read the Executive Message, of the 16th February, as follows:

"In answer to the two resolutions of the Senate, of the 15th instant, marked (Executive,) and which I have received, I state respectfully, that all the communications from me to the Senate, relating to the Congress at Panama, have been made, like all other communications upon Executive business, in *confidence*, and most of them in compliance with a resolution of the Senate requiring them confidentially. Believing that the established usage of free confidential communications between the Executive and the Senate, ought, for the public interest, to be preserved unimpaired, I deem it my indispensable duty to leave to the Senate itself, the decision of a question"

Sir, (said Mr. R.) if he would leave to the Senate the decision of the question, I would agree with him; but the evil genius of the American House of Stuart prevailed—he goes on to say, that the question

"involves a departure, hitherto, so far as I am informed, without example, from that usage, and upon *the motives for which*, not being informed of them, I do not feel myself competent to decide."

If this had been prosecuted for a libel, what jury would have failed to have found a verdict on such an inuendo? that we were breaking up from our own usages, to gratify personal spleen? I say nothing about our *movements*, because he was not informed of them; the inuendo was, that our *motives* were black and bad. That moment did I put, like Hannibal, my hand on the altar, and swear eternal enmity against him and his, politically. From that moment I would do any thing within the limits of the Constitution and the law: for, as Chatham said of Wilkes, I would not, in the person of the worst of men, violate those sanctions and privileges which are the safeguard of the rights and liberties of the best;—but, within the limits of the Constitution and the law, if I don't carry on the war, whether in the Peninsula or any where else, it shall be for want of resources. Mr. R. went on to speak of the motions to which this message of the President's had given rise: one of which described the nature and character of the message. To the resolution, said he, I objected. I said, I would have all the nakedness of the Greek statue; I would even take off the skin, that the muscles might be developed, and that we might have the naked fact. After further observations on the resolutions moved in conclave on this subject, Mr. R. repeated what he had then said, in reference to the message of the President. Who made him a judge of our usages? Who constituted him? He has been a professor, I understand—I wish he had left off the pedagogue when he got into the Executive Chair. Who made him the *censor morum* of this body? Will any one answer this question?—Yes or no?—Who?—Name the person. Above all, who made him the searcher of hearts, and gave him the right, by an inuendo black as hell, to blacken our motives—I did not say that then—I was more under self command; I did not use such strong language—I said if he could borrow the eye of Omniscience himself, and look into every bosom here—if he could look into that most awful, calamitous and tremendous of all possible gulfs, the naked unveiled human heart—stripped of all its coverings of self love—exposed naked as to the eye of God—I said if he could do that, he was not, as President of the United States, entitled to pass upon our motives, although he saw and knew them to be bad. I said, if he had converted us to the Catholic Religion, and was our Father Confessor, and every man in this House at the footstool of the confessional had confessed a bad motive to him, by the laws of his Church, as by this Constitution, above the law and above the church, he, as President of the United States, could not pass upon our motives, though we had with our own lips told him our motives, and confessed they were bad. I said this then, and I say it now. Here I plant my foot—here I fling defiance right into his teeth, before the American People. Here I throw the gauntlet to him and the bravest of his compeers, to come forward and defend these miserable dirty lines: "Involving a departure, hitherto, so far as I am informed, without example, from that usage, and upon the motives for which, not being informed of them, I do not feel myself competent to decide!" Amiable modesty! I wonder we did not, all at once, fall in love with him, and agree, *una voce*, to publish our proceedings—except myself—for I quitted the Senate ten minutes before the vote was taken. I saw what was to follow—I knew the thing would not be done at all, or would be done unanimously. Therefore, in spite of the remonstrances of friends, I went away, not fearing that any one would doubt what my vote would have been, if I had staid. After twenty-six hours' exertion, it was time to give in. I was defeated, horse, foot and dragoons—cut up—and clean broke down—by the coalition of Blifil and black George—by the combination, unheard of till then, of the puritan with the black-leg."

Mr. R. appears to entertain a deadly hatred to Washington, which he has taken several occasions to express. The following is a specimen:

"This is a strange world—the man who is whistling over the furrow, at the time he is turning in corn to give bread to his wife and family, knows no more of what is doing here than a man in South America. He does not know that they who never did plant corn, or never shall plant corn again, are to take the best part of his crop. He does not know, while his horses are poor because he cannot afford to keep them fat, that horses are driven in this City that are fed out of his crib—he does not know this, because you get the money from him *tarifically*—he is *tarified*, as we say in Virginia. He is taxed for all the real necessaries of life—and how does his money go? I wish he could come here to see. If every man in the United States could spend one day in Washington—if every woman could spend one hour here—and God forbid that my wife or daughter should spend more—then you would have salvation for the Republic."

The Honorable Mr. McDuffie arrived in Town on Monday evening last, on his way from Washington; he expressed his belief to a gentleman with whom he conversed, that the National Road will take the Eastern route, and consequently pass through this place; we sincerely hope this event may be realised.—*South Car. Spec.*

The Editor of the Boston Gazette, if we recollect right, was one of those who rather encouraged the emigration of free persons of color from this country to Hayti. Be that as it may, he has now other views of the matter. His information on the subject, concurs with that which we have received, and all our predictions of the result of the misguided zeal employed in promoting this emigration are fulfilled. The Editor of the Gazette uses the following explicit and conclusive language on the subject, in reply to contrary views expressed in one of the Baltimore journals.—*Nat. Int.*

"The American People of color, who have emigrated to Hayti, are now infinitely worse off than the natives, having *no community of language or feeling* with them. The fact, lamentable as it is, ought not to be disguised, that the American emigrant is *not sure of protection* either in *life* or *property*, in that island, under its present unquiet state. It is well known that those unfortunate persons, who have been seduced by the offers of hospitality and comfort held out to them by that Government to emigrate thither, are now anxious to depart and return to this or any other country; but *the policy of the Government there prevents their embarkation* under severe penalties. We trust, for humanity's sake, that any further emigration of the free people of color to that island will be sedulously discouraged, until some further change for the better shall be witnessed in the political condition of Hayti."

FOREIGN.

New York, June 6.

The ship Leeds, from Liverpool, brings us London papers to the evening of the 27th April inclusive.

Of the Greeks we can find nothing definitive or satisfactory. The latest Paris date is from the Etoile, of the 24th April, and that quotes Trieste accounts of the 3d of the same month, in confirmation of the fall of Missolonghi. We refer to the paragraph itself, which will be found among the extracts.

Great distress appears to exist in the manufacturing districts of England; and riots, the universal accompaniments of distress among a numerous and abject class of *operatives*, had occurred at Blackburn, which required the interposition of the military force.

The Duke of Wellington was on his return from Russia. The Duke of Devonshire was about to embark in the Gloucester 74, to represent Great Britain at the coronation of the Emperor Nicholas. A transport to convey his train, horses, and equipages, was to accompany him. The Duke of Ragusa (Marmont) left Paris on the 19th April, on the same mission, as the representative of France. There will be a rivalry of splendour between these two embassies. We find nothing additional, as to the internal condition of Russia, or the probability of a quarrel with the Turks.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hume, in the course of a debate relative to the value of a living in the city of London, under the control of the Bishop of London, spoke disrespectfully of the Bishop, calling him a "fire-brand," and a "promoter of dissension." This language was warmly animadverted on by Mr. Wynn and Mr. Peel: whereupon Mr. Hume admitted that he had used unmeasured terms, disclimed any personal offence, and expressed regret for what he had said.

Markets in England had again given way for American staples. Cotton indeed seems destined, according to letters from intelligent sources, to go yet lower, than even the low quotations given to-day: and if, as is supposed, an unusually large quantity has been planted this year, the next crop, if not cut off, will be carried to a glutted market.

Lord Lowther had refused an offer of 3500 guineas (about $16,000) for his race-horse *Monarch*.

The Leeds Intelligencer has the following notice of a great performance against time—

Capt. Polkill, of the 1st King's Dragoon Guards, now stationed at our Barracks, having undertaken for a match of 100 sovereigns, to walk fifty miles, to drive fifty, and to ride fifty, in the space of twenty four hours, commenced his arduous task on Monday morning, at one o'clock, on Haigh Park Race Course. At five minutes past eight, P. M. the captain completed his undertaking, having four hours and 55 minutes to spare. He immediately stepped into a coach, and amidst repeated cheers was drawn to the Barracks, (a distance of upwards of four miles,) by the assembled multitude.

Blackburn, April 25.

It was my intention to have written you last night, a description of the confusion which is now going on here, but to attempt a minute description is impossible. You are aware, that in this neighborhood we have a dense mass of population, which are all in confusion; hunger, it is true, will break through stone walls, and unless something be very speedily done to relieve a starving community, I fear the consequence will be awful indeed; the weavers seem to gather strength, and it appears, are more and more determined on the destruction of the power-loom manufactories, which they suppose is the cause of robbing them of their bread. Yesterday they destroyed the following mills:—Sykes's, of Accrington; and Bury's, at White Ash. After having "finished off" the above, they marched into the town, seven abreast, for about a mile long (many of whom were women,) with pikes and staves, fire arms, hammers, axes, &c. and, in the short space of forty minutes, destroyed about 4,000*l.* worth of looms, in B. Eccles and Co.'s mill. During the latter proceeding a Troop of the 1st Dragoon Guards surrounded the mill, and took about 60 pikes from the insurgents, and a few prisoners; but I consider it highly prudent of Capt. Bray that he did not make a more formidable attack on this infuriated mob. Their next attack was on the Park Place Mill, but here the military was completely beat off, Mr. Noble, the magistrate, and several other gentlemen, knocked down, and the mill left to its fate. This completed the day's work. Early this morning (25th) an express arrived from Low Moor, ten miles distance, for all the soldiers we had, to protect the extensive and valuable power-weaving concern of Messrs. Garnet & Horsefall. Two Troops of Dragoons who had just arrived here from Manchester, and who had merely time to bait their horses, and refresh the men in the street, immediately set off for that place. A Troop also of Riflemen arrived here, part of whom were immediately conveyed in chaises to that quarter, and the lght of next day, will, I fear, bring us tidings of bloody work from thence.

In the course of the day we had expresses from Preston, and Chorley, for the aid of the military on the like occasion. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Legislature will take some speedy and effectual measures to remedy the present existing evils.

Liverpool Markets, April 24.

Cotton.—Our supply of Cotton last week was very heavy, and the demand continuing to be very limited, we have again to notice a further decline generally of 1-8 to 1-4d. per lb. by private contract, and 3-4 to 1-2d by public sale on Friday, when 200 bales of fair good quality were forced off at 6 3-4 to 7 1-2d per lb.; on the same day 500 bags of Egyptian were attempted, but not more than 7d. being offered, they were bought in. There has been more inquiry for export, and 1000 Brazil, besides 1000 bags of American on speculation.

Liverpool, April 27.

Our Cotton market has been for the greater part of the week in a very depressed state, owing to the heavy imports last week, and the bad accounts received from the country. The sales are from 6 to 7000 bales, and prices much the same as at the close of last week, except in the best descriptions of American Cotton, which are difficult to be met with. The imports are 15388 American, 1154 Egyptian, 1241 East India; and 65 West India.

In speaking of *Cotton*, the Liverpool Advertiser of April 26th, remarks, "prices of Cotton are scarcely any lower this week, nor indeed does the present unprecedented depression admit of much further decline; and within the last two days there has been more disposition to purchase. In commercial matters generally, there is no visible improvement."

British Army.—In a recent discussion on the army estimates, in the British House of Commons, considerable reference was made to the military establishment of the United States. We have often known the opposition members to hold out the example of our country as a pattern of economy; but this is the first time a British Minister ever justified his extravagance, (or more properly speaking, *imputed* extravagance) by pleading our example. Lord Palmerston, secretary at war, proposed a vote of £18,135 (about $75,000) to defray the expenses of the royal military college, which admits about 200 cadets. This was opposed by Mr. Hume and others. We extract that portion of the debate relating to the United States:

"Col. Wood said, he should add to what had just fallen from his hon. friend, that not only were military colleges found necessary in Europe, but that in America a college was maintained on the same footing as that at Sandhurst.

Col. Davies said it would be, perhaps, better for the gentleman opposite to avoid allusions to America on the subject of expenditure. It would appear, that for an adequate military force for such an enormous territory as the United States, *l.* 500,000 (about $2,000,000) a year was deemed sufficient, while the army of Great Britain, a comparatively insignificant tract, required a sum of six or seven millions to maintain it.

Sir Henry Hardinge, secretary of the ordnance, observed, that in referring to the papers laid before Congress, he found that at the college at West Point, in the United States, there were 268 cadets maintained, of whom 37 obtained commissions last year. He discovered also an item of expenditure for the American college, namely, fifty horses purchased for the cadets, which the British Government never ventured to propose.

Col. Davies replied, that he had understood there was no cavalry in the American army.

Sir H. Hardinge observed, if that was the case, the instruction in riding was an accomplishment which no motives of economy could prevent the American Government from bestowing on the cadets."

The proposition was carried by a large majority.

☞ A few years since, and a British minister would have affected the liveliest scorn on being asked to follow any example we could set him. But things have greatly changed since 1812, in this respect. —*N. Y. Nat. Adv.*

By an arrival at New-York, from Havana, Matanzas papers, of the 24th ult. have been received. They represent the markets as very dull; that the depression at this time is without a parallel; and that it is entirely out of the question to sell a bill on any part of the United States, or Europe, at this moment.

The editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, in giving an account of an excursion of a party of gentlemen to the new Prison at Sing Sing, describes that place of wholesome discipline of mind and body, as far as it has progressed.

The whole work of the edifice is done by the prisoners, even the nicer work of making the locks and keys for the doors is performed by the convicts, who appear to labor without coercion, and to be held in the best state of discipline, without any resort to the offensive mode of punishment, sometimes rendered necessary by occasional lapses in attention on the part of the keepers. The prisoners, it is stated, labor without the usual appendages of clogs and chains to their ancles, and it is thought that if any serious disturbance should be attempted by any of them, more than half the number of prisoners would be found on the side of the keepers.

"When finished," says the Commercial Advertiser, "the prison will be a straight building of a little less than 500 feet long: containing cells for 800 prisoners, one in each cell: and the construction of the building is such that the whole may be perfectly guarded by two men.

The following paragraph is worthy notice of, and will be gratifying to those who regard punishment as a means of improvement:—"The prisoners are in general very healthy. They have a full supply of healthy food, being more and better than the army ration. They no longer eat at a common table, but are locked into their cells at meals. Every prisoner has a Bible in his cell. A regular surgeon is attached to the institution."

A reason for being abashed.—The following conversation between an eminent counsel, who has a singular habit of contorting the muscles of his face, occasioned bursts of laughter through the Court. The witness held her head down, and appeared much frightened and embarrassed, when after the learned counsel had several times asked why she did not hold up her head, she at length replied, 'I am pregnant, sir.'—Counsel. 'Pregnant! Why, what have I to do with that?' 'I am afraid my child should be like you,' said the witness.

The question "Why Printers do not succeed in business as well as Brewers?" was thus answered:—"Because Printers work for the head and Brewers for the stomach, and where twenty men have a stomach but one has a head."

The proprietors of the Line between Philadelphia and New York reduced the fare to two dollars, by the boat Emerald, to and from [illegible]. A few years ago the fare from [illegible] Washington City was twenty [illegible] now, by the steam boats and [illegible] only nine dollars. From [illegible] York to Buffalo, a distance of [illegible] fare is reduced to twelve dollars.

From the Selma [illegible]

Curiosity.—There is now in the possession of Mr. Chauncey [illegible] place, a stone, found in the [illegible] is pronounced by those who have [illegible] it, to be a petrifaction of [illegible] In fact, the outlines of the [illegible] exact proportion of their location, [illegible] demonstrable proof of the fact. [illegible] tion of the eyes and nose, as [illegible] other in point of locality, are [illegible] nose, although nearly even with [illegible] the face, is plainly to be traced [illegible] nostrils visible—the forehead is [illegible] keeping, with the whole of the [illegible] file. One ear is perfect, the [illegible] place; the *concho* is almost as [illegible] head. On the other side, where [illegible] must have rested for ages, the [illegible] perfect, but still a part of it is [illegible] Mr. Woodruff purchased the stone [illegible] rable expense, and intends presenting [illegible] gratification of the curious, who [illegible] to examine it.

The Baltimore Gazette says, [illegible] genious contrivance has been invented [illegible] gentleman in a neighbouring county, [illegible] enables the driver, or any person in [illegible] a carriage, immediately and without [illegible] the wheels, or detach the horses from [illegible] riage, or both in succession, as circumstances [illegible] or the nature and imminence of the danger [illegible] may require. The expense of attaching [illegible] a carriage, would probably be [illegible] and the security is evidently very great. [illegible] no carriage, public or private, should be [illegible] used until provided with it.

Wreck.—We learn, with extreme regret, that *Noah's Ark*, from Arcadia, [illegible] from her fastenings, near Castle Garden, in the gale, a few days since, and was dashed to pieces. Happily, no lives were lost, although nearly every animal on board perished, but how many creatures were on board, and have been consigned to a watery grave, we have not yet learned. —*N. Y. Paper.*

Commerce of New York.—[illegible] morning, no less than *sixty three* [illegible] *der sail*, were to be counted at one time in the East River, opposite the city, within the space of a mile and a half.—[illegible]

The Macon (Georgia) Messenger says that during the last season 4,000 bales of cotton were received at that place, and that 2,000 were sent up to the 1st of May, 15,000.

Immense haul of White Fish.—[illegible] ted in our last, that a great haul of white fish had been made on the 15th inst. at East-Haven shore, in this harbor, with a seine owned by the Messrs. Hoggs. We have since been informed, from a reliable source, that this great haul of fish was much underrated. There were [illegible] farmers and others, for the purpose of manure, from this one haul [illegible] independent of some fish of a smaller kind, which were used for [illegible] This is the greatest haul of fish ever heard of.—*N. Haven Herald.*

Philadelphia, [illegible]

Daring Robberies.—[*Daring* [illegible] terday about 1 o'clock P. M. [illegible] tered the shop of Mr. Philip [illegible] maker, 71 Market street, [illegible] behind the counter, threw a [illegible] snuff into the eyes of the lad in [illegible] the shop, and, after knocking him [illegible] seized upon two gold watches, and [illegible] their escape. We further learn that [illegible] shop of Mr. Gouran, 135 Chestnut [illegible] was entered about the same hour, and [illegible] bed of NINE GOLD WATCHES, and [illegible] of *gold finger rings.*—*U. S. Gazette.*

Look out for rogues.—The Macon [illegible] ger states that three counterfeiters, [illegible] a variety of counterfeit notes, have [illegible] a short time been in the vicinity of [illegible] in Georgia, and have passed [illegible] sums of it in the upper counties. [illegible] were pursued from Newton county, [illegible] one of them apprehended in Monroe on Thursday last, who had considerable counterfeit money in his possession. The counterfeits ascertained to be in their possession were 2 and 10 dollar bills of the [illegible] Bank of North Carolina, 5's and 10's of the Bank of Augusta. It is also believed that they had counterfeit bills in their possession of larger denominations.

The two rogues who had escaped are on their way for the low country—[illegible] look out should be kept for them.

Literary Gazette.—We understand that the proprietors of the United States Literary Gazette have made an arrangement with the publishers of the New-York Mirror, with a view to unite the two works, which, we believe, the form of the Literary Gazette, which is to be published simultaneously in this city and in New-York. By this arrangement the Literary Gazette receives the important advantage of securing permanently, the services of Mr. W. C. Bryant as a joint editor. With the aid of the well known poetical talents, and taste, of Mr. Bryant, in addition to the labours of the late editor, and of the numerous contributors of this work, which has already secured it a high reputation, and extensive circulation, it will no doubt present very strong claims on the public patronage.—*Boston D. Adv.*

SERVER.

ETTEVILLE:

AFTERNOON, JUNE 14, 1826.

AN INDEPENDENCE.

ittee appointed at a Meeting
s of Fayetteville, respectfully
ngements have been made for
celebration of the approaching
l Jubilee. A discharge of Can-
r in the day. At 10 o'clock a
ill be formed at the Court
proceed thence to the Town
the Declaration of Indepen-
read, and an Address be deli-
ert Strange, Esq. After which
ner will be provided by Mr.
Lafayette Hotel, in all which
nerally are respectfully invited

JOHN MACRAE,
Sec'ry of the Committee.

for the State Legislature.—
thorized to announce Robert
as a Candidate to represent this
House of Commons of the next

Elliott is the only Candidate
y for the Senate of our State
For the House of Commons—
l, Alexander H. McRae, Archi-
armid, and Joseph Hodges.
Candidates.

Samuel P. Ashe, Esq. a Mem-
t Legislature, has been handed
end of his for publication, and
on our first page.

a late Petersburg paper says
arolina has abandoned Internal
s in disgust. This is not the
st have been asserted through
rance or wilful misrepresenta-
uth is that *our* Board of Inter
ent is continued, and retains the
many warm friends to its mem-
ally, and to the system which
d to their direction. It is true
success which has attended most
has disheartened many who
forward the advocates of Im-
but it is not less true that many
some of the reward which have
aid the efforts of other states.—
as been done, and we think we
ght to expect that success will
the efforts of the Board in the
st important of any ever under-
State; we mean the removal of
ons which the Flats below Wil-
sent to the entrance of large ves-
t port. When one grand work
omplished, the confidence of the
d the wavering will be restored,
will then be prosecuted, if not
nthusiam of former times, yet
r tempered by experience.

e are sorry to learn from the Ra-
er, that the vessel on which the
achine was placed, is found not
e purpose, not being sufficiently
weighty machinery. A Mr. Cas-
egister also states, is using every
rtion in constructing another ves-
mean time, the hands who were
ed on the Flats, will be employ-
ver between this place and Wil-

ic Arrangement.—A letter from
n, published in the Richmond
States, that before the resigna-
King, Minister to Great Britain,
n had been invited, and had con-
o to England as a special Minister,
two specific objects of negotia-
y, the question of indemnity for
ured during the late war, and
boundary line between the State
nd the British Possessions. The
goes on—

ious deduction is, that Mr. King was
o this difficult and dalicate task. Whe-
g was apprised of the intention of his
to send this additional minister, I can-
to say. But he had been long enough
to realise the salary and emoluments
upwards of $20,000, besides the pay
Secretary of Legation, when he con-
President a wish to return, which is
eded to. A new question is immedi-
ted in relation to Mr. Gallatin. Shall
n the special mission previously con-
e shall he supply Mr. King's vacancy as
potentiary? He assented to the latter
on that he should return to the United
oment that the subjects intended to be
his care in the special mission, were
close, and with this understanding he
ed to the Senate. I am pleased that
has been charged with those import-
nd I have no doubt that he will acquit
e nation expects, from his past reputa-
it is another evidence of the incompe-
present administration. Upwards of
d dollars will be expended (besides con-
or a two years mission to England. Had
en fit for the high office to which he
o occasion would have arisen for a spe-
and so the administration *in effect* ad-
ng had need of a coadjutor (so thought
), and Mr. Gallatin is pressed and

agrees to act in that capacity, for the two purposes I have mentioned. Mr. King resigns and Mr. Gallatin is *alone* deputed to discharge *all* the offices, that would have been required of both those gentlemen. Nor shall we hear in these peaceful times of additional ministers and special missions to that Court, so long as competent persons are selected for these trusts."

The Enquirer says that Mr. Gallatin himself has stated the material facts of the above to a gentleman.

We know not what foundation there may be for the questions proposed in the following communication from the Richmond Enquirer, but shall probably soon hear from the National Journal on the subject.

Communicated—I should wish to know what member of the Cabinet it was who took out a member of the Senate of the United States from his own state, during the election of a President pro. tem. of that body; which said member did, on his return from the conference, change his vote from Macon to Smith?

Was it this fact, or was it some other, which prompted Mr. Tazewell to vent his indignation at the interference of Cabinet Secretaries with the Senate's election of its own officers?

What member of the Senate is it, who not yet warm in his seat, and while the fate of the Panama question was supposed to hang upon one or two votes, was eagerly hunted up by the President, and made the devoted object of his most attractive civilities: which said member did shortly thereafter show the good effects of his training, by exerting an overrighteous zeal in behalf of the Panama Mission; as if he were "already harnessed and ready to go off at the crack of the whip?"

"A looker on in Verona."

The citizens of Wilmington, in this State, observed Friday last as a day of general Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, in consequence of the severe drought under which they were suffering. In the Churches generally, we believe, prayers have lately been offered up to the Almighty to send rain to the parched land; and in some instances the delightful boon has been granted.

Melancholy Accident.—We learn that Mr. King, the gentleman mentioned in our last as engaged in mining at Chisholm's Gold Mine, Montgomery county, was dreadfully mangled on the 2d inst., by the premature discharge of powder which he was placing in a rock for the purpose of blasting. He was not expected to live when we heard from there. This accident should warn those engaged in a similar employment, to use every degree of caution to prevent the friction which is so apt to take place in blasting, by which valuable lives are frequently lost!

The Raleigh Register states that Mr. Cooper, the Novelest, has gone to France as American Consul at Lyons; and that he will remain three or four years in Europe.—We should imagine that novel writing and the duties of his new station were very incongruous, and that the public would be better pleased if he pursued the former.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina will commence its Summer Term in Raleigh, on Monday next.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer noticing some suggestions of the Richmond Enquirer relative to their Register of Debates in Congress, say

"If the project receive such encouragement as will justify the undertaking, it is the *intention* of the Editors to retrace the History of Congress, and take up the work litterally *ab urbe condita*, using the phrase in reference to the present Constitution. The enterprize is a great one: so, indeed, is the contemporaneous Register. The magnitude of it, however, will not discourage us, if the public smile upon our labors. For the present year, other duties will prevent the commencement of this work. But it is our full determination to publish Volume I. of the remote (and almost forgotten, though most instructive and interesting) debates, as soon as will be consistent with other engagements—of which, at the time, more formal and particular notice shall be given to the public."

The Editor of the N. C. Journal states, that he has heard from several sources, that the President of the United States contemplates a visit during the summer to this State. This is the first intimation we have seen of such an intention on the part of Mr. Adams.—*Ral. Reg.*

From the Raleigh Register.

Geology of the State.—Professor Olmsted next notices the Free-stone and Coal formation of Orange and Chatham. By the term Free-stone, is meant, rock which may be easily split and wrought into suitable forms for building. In this sense, the term embraces several kinds of rock; but the one now to be considered is Sand-stone, the most common, being made up apparently of grains of sand cohering together. The formation is very extensive. It extends from Oxford, in a southerly direction quite through the State. Its length within our boundary, 120 miles. The breadth of the formation varies. Its average breadth is about 12 miles. The whole area of it is estimated at 1440 miles. The eastern boundary will be indicated by mentioning the points where the road meets it that diverge westward from this city. On the road to the Fish-dam on the Neuse, the Sand-stone begins to appear two miles north of Boyce's Mills, and five from the Fish-dam on the same road. On the road to Hillsborough, the line of formation passes a little east of Brassfield's. On the road to Chapel Hill, the same line is met with near Mrs. Jone's on Crabtree Creek.

The Sand-stone of this region appears in large rounded blocks, frequently many tons in weight, lying side by side in a continued bed that extends from north-east to south-west. These beds are frequently buried by the sand in the banks or beds of water courses. It is of different colours, and is sometimes fine grained, and sometimes coarse; the grains sometimes cohere closely, forming a hard, firm rock; in others, they cohere loosely, and the rock is friable and destitute of strength—and these different kinds sometimes lie near to each other. All kinds of this stone become harder by being exposed to the sun. This rock is used for building, for mill-stones, grind-stones and whet-stones.

The Professor recommends the use of this kind of stone instead of the perishable materials at present generally used in our buildings. It ought to be preferred to bricks, as it requires much less lime for mortar.—Coarse sand, or the sand-stone itself pulverised, and a small proportion of lime (not more than one-ninth) will form a mortar which will cement them firmly together.—As the knowledge of these substantial and durable materials for building is extended, and workmen who are acquainted with the best modes of quarrying and dressing stone are multiplied, these native treasures will be more highly appreciated, and, instead of the moulding piles which now deform our Rural Scenery, and give to many situations, which are naturally pleasant and delightful, the aspect of decay and ruin, the traveller will see the more enduring fabrics of Stone or Marble, or at least houses founded on a rock, the family mansions of successive generations.

[*To be continued.*]

Natchez, May 9.

On Friday morning, the Steam Boat Caledonia departed for Louisville, with about 500 Cabin and Deck passengers, and full freight. She had, when she left New Orleans, upwards of 400 deck and 80 cabin passengers.

FOREIGN.

New York, June 8.

The packet ship Canada brings our London dates to Saturday evening, 29th April, inclusive. The later papers contain not one syllable concerning the Greeks.

The distresses of starving manufacturers are driving them to acts of desperation. Much violence and outrage had been committed; and some lives had been lost.

The return of the Duke of Wellington had set conjecture afloat as to the condition of Russia. Nothing certain, however, transpired. The Duke returned through Warsaw, where he saw the magnanimous Constantine: For so, if his relinquishment of the Imperial Country were voluntary, he must be called.

Liverpool Markets, April 29.

"The languid and depressed state of the Cotton Market noticed in our last, has continued up to this time, and the riotous proceedings in some of the manufacturing districts, in destroying power loom machinery, have tended to augment the depression. Of 1519 bales offered yesterday by auction, only 520 were sold—viz. 190 Sea Islands at 11 ta 16d.; 140 do. stained 5 to 8d., 18 Bowds, 5¼ a 5¾; 73 Orleans, 5¾ to 6 5-8; 90 Demarara, 8½ a 9¾."

New Orleans, May 11.

In a Vera Cruz paper of the 20th ult. we find an account of an insurrection which broke out on the 29th of January in the city of Alajuela, province of Costarica, Central America. The revolt was made in the name of the King of Spain, and caused much alarm to the Republicans on account of the rapidity with which it spread among the Indians. The leader was Jose Zamora, a lieutenant colonel in the armies of Spain, who reached the province of Costarica from Colombia.—Zamora was seven days at the head of the rebels, before he was taken, and such was the dread he inspired, that the Republicans shot him 12 hours after he fell into their hands, which was on the 6th of February.

Several other prisoners taken on this occasion, were condemned to the mines.—*Mer. Advertiser.*

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: I would suggest one thing to the Committee of Arrangements, respecting the manner in which we are about to celebrate the approaching anniversary of our National Independence. I am sorry to have it in my power to say, that, for the last *four* years, we have suffered our Anniversary to pass off without offering up one single petition (in public) to Almighty God, for the great blessing he hath bestowed upon our country. That when we were in the hands of our enemies, he gave us strength sufficient to subdue them. It was the wisdom of God, and the power of God, that enabled our invincible warriors to go forth and defend their country's rights:—adorned with despotism, and invigorated with power, sufficient to drive the insidious antagonist from off our natal shore. 'Tis he who guaranteed to us this happy land, and caused our government to be a *"Republican Government."* And in order to do honor to the occasion and to ourselves, we ought to honor the *Great High Priest.* Were it not to interfere with the present arrangement,* and I were a member of said Committee, I should say, we ought most assuredly have divine service of some kind, at one or the other of the churches, in the course of the day. A HINT.

*It is true, I know not what their present arrangement is, nor has it been published.

DIED,

At Salem, in this state, on the 31st ultimo, Miss Eliza Bagge, daughter of Charles F. Bagge, Esq. aged 19 years, 7 months and 10 days.

On Tuesday the 30th of May, at his residence in Halifax county, Maj. Samuel Crowell, the father of Col. Crowell, the Creek Agent.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED,

Brig Cadmus, Tripe, Jeremie,
Schr. Golden Age, Ellis, St. Marc,
Brig Halcyon, Darling, New-York.

CLEARED,

Schr. Jane, Wilcox, Matanzas,
Brig Gov. Lincoln, Doan, Jacquemel,
Brig Independence, Spooner, Surrinam.

The Public Examination

OF the Scholars of the Fayetteville Academy will take place on the 22d instant, and continue from day to day till completed; to which Parents, Guardians and all persons interested in the prosperity of the School, are respectfully invited to attend. At the conclusion, the Report will be read as usual.

JOHN MACRAE,
Secretary of the School Committee.
Fayetteville, 12th June, 1826. 71-2w.

For Sale,

12 Hhds prime Porto Rico Sugar,
50 Bags Green Coffee,
12 Boxes Tin Plate.
By C. T. HAIGH.

June 14, 1826—71-4t

Fayetteville Academy.

THE Examination of the Students of this Institution will take place on the 22d inst., and the exercises recommence on the 10th July.

The Committee of Superintendance have the satisfaction to state, that the prospects of this Institution are as flattering at this time as they have been at any former period. The Rev. Mr. Hollister, a gentleman who bears the highest testimonials, both of his education and experience, has been engaged as the Principal of this Academy; he will take charge of the Classical Department, as well as exercise a general controul over the institution. He will be assisted by Mr. Gay, with whose excellent qualifications the Committee have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted, together with such other Tutors in the English Department, as may be found neccseary. The Female Department will be under the direction of Mrs. Hollister, and will no doubt, be found to be one of the best Schools for young Ladies in the Southern States.

The advantage of having an Institution of this kind, where the manners are to be formed as well as the intellect improved, under the influence and example of a respectable and well regulated community, the uniform healthiness of this town, for several years past, and the peculiarly comfortable apartments, erected at considerable expense for the accommodation of the School, with the cheapness of tuition and board, altogether, warrant the Committee in recommending the Institution to the notice of the public, particularly to those of the low country. The central situation of Fayetteville, and the facilities furnished by the mails, affording opportunities of correspondence, almost every day in the year, with all parts of the country, is a consideration which will not be lightly esteemed by parents who may be under the necessity of sending their children abroad for their education. Boarding can be had in many of the respectable families in town, at a moderate price.

It may be well, likewise to state, that the conduct of youth sent to this Institution, particularly those from abroad, will be carefully observed, as well out of the School as within it, and a proper degree of attention will be paid to their habits, manners and morals, as well as their scholastic education.

JOHN MACRAE,
Secretary of the School Committee.
Fayetteville, 12th June, 1826.

MANAGER'S OFFICES,

FAYETTEVILLE and RALEIGH.

DRAWING OF THE

New-York Literature Lottery,

CLASS No. 3., for 1826.—The following numbers were drawn in the order stated:

40—25—18—21—55—1—7—29.

DRAWING OF THE

Maryland University Lottery.

No. 6., *June 7th* 1826.

18,—29,—19,—8,—15.

Drawn in the order stated.

☞ The drawing of the Union Canal LOTTERY, 22d Class, will be received on Wednesday next.

†The Dismal Swamp Lottery, No. 3. will be drawn on next Wednesday, 21st inst., and the drawing received on Monday following, (for particulars, see advertisement.)

A few Lucky Tickets and Shares can be had if application is made personally, or by letter, to

YATES & McINTYRE'S,
Under Lafayette Hotel, *Fayetteville,*
or *Raleigh, N. C.*

‡Clubs liberally dealt with.
§Cash paid for prizes on demand.
June 14.

☞Notice.☜

THE Subscriber will not vend Lottery Tickets to coloured persons, slaves, unless written permission to the contrary from their owners be presented.

C. HATCHER.

June 5. 71-1w.

CASH paid for *DRY and GREEN HYDES,*
By H. G. NELSON.

December 7, 1825.—44tf

Cotton, sales 8 a 8½ Bacon 8 a 10. Candles, mould, 14 a 15. Coffee, 15 a 20. Corn, $1. Flour, superfine, $7. Iron, 5½ a 6. Flaxseed, 75. Lead, 10 a 11. Shot, 2 75 a 3. Lime, 3. Molasses, 40 a 45.—Nails, cut, 7 a 8; wrought, 18 a 20.—Oats, 55 a 60. Sugar, common 9 a 10; prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool, 65 a 75; Turk's Island, &c. 70 a 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 4 a 5. Tin, ½ x $16 to 18. Wheat, 90 a $1. Whiskey, 40 a 42½.

Mr. H. G. Nelson

IS appointed my Attorney, (during my absence,) with full power to receive money and grant discharges for the same; also, transact any business for and on my account.

E. E. LEWIS.

June 14 71tf.

Five Cents Reward.

ABSCONDED from the Subscriber, on the 5th instant, an indented apprentice named WILLIAM SEARS, in the 21st. year of his age. I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or employing him, as I shall prosecute any person doing so to the extent of the law.

The above reward will be given, but no charges paid, for his delivery to me. D. McCALL.

Fayetteville, June 13, 1826.

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM.

GRAND STATE LOTTERY,

Of Maryland—To be drawn all in one *day.*

HIGHEST PRIZES.

30,000 Dollars,
10,000 Dollars,
Two of 5,000 Dollars,
Ten of 1,000 Dollars,
Besides $500's, $100's, &c. &c.

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, on the 12th of next month.

☞NOT ONE BLANK TO A PRIZE.

Whole Tickets	$5 00	Quarters	$1 25
Halves . . .	2 50	Eighths . . .	62

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at

Hatcher's
Lucky Office.

☞Orders from the country will, as usual, meet with prompt attention, if addressed to

C. HATCHER,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 24.

The Happy Hour,

When the Rich Prizes in the Dismal Swamp Canal

Lottery,

Are to be distributed, is near at hand, only *seven days off.* The Lottery will be drawn in Petersburg,

On Wednesday, the 21st. instant,

At 5 o'clock, P. M.

The following are the Capitals:

20,000 DOLLARS.

HIGHEST PRIZE.

$8,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2,000,

Besides an incalculable number of prizes of smaller denominations, among which are,

1 of $1,148; 6 of $1,000, 12 of $500, &c. &c.

To obtain some one or other of these handsome sums a ticket should be obtained *without delay, at*

HATCHER'S

Price only *Four Dollars,* and shares in proportion. Where the distribution of Fortune's Favours is made on such easy terms, who would not be a recipient? There never was a fairer opportunity for adventurers, who are in pursuit of the means, either of being happy themselves or contributing to the happiness of others. Does the merchant apprehend a protest or require a few thousands more to enlarge his capital? Does the mechanic sigh for a respite from his daily toil and for the unalloyed pleasures of independence? Does the farmer cast a wistful eye upon a snug bit of land that would be the making of him if he had only the money to purchase it? Does the philanthropist lament his want of power to relieve the sufferings of his fellow creatures, or aid the cause of public benevolence? Does the man of pleasure or the invalid lack the means of taking a trip to the Springs? But above all, does the poor debtor, wish to free himself from his vassalage to merciless creditors, and to taste the pure delight of paying his just debts? All may be gratified—all may be relieved, by applying at HATCHER'S OFFICE, for Tickets in the above Lottery. Let them not delay a moment, but "take time by the forelock."

Orders from the country promptly attended to, addressed to C. HATCHER,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 14.

Managers' Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

YATES & McINTYRE return their sincere acknowledgments to the citizens of N. Carolina, for the very liberal patronage they have received at their Office in Raleigh for tickets in the various Lotteries of which they were Managers, and solicit a continuance of it at the same Office; or their *newly established* one at FAYETTEVILLE, in either of the *following Schemes* and hope they will, as usual, meet the decided approbation of an enlightened public.

Highest Prizes, $20,000, $10.000, &c. &c.

Union
CANAL LOTTERY.

TWENTY-SECOND CLASS...*New Series.*

To be completed in one drawing, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 14th JUNE, 1826.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	20,000	Dollars is	$20,000
1	-	10,000	-	10,000
1	-	5,000	-	5,000
2	-	3,280	-	6,560
15	-	1,000	-	15,000
15	-	500	-	7,500
21	-	100	-	2,100
52	-	50	-	2,600
104	-	20	-	2,080
1,300	-	10	-	13,000
10,608	-	5	-	53,040
12,120	prizes,			136,880
22,100	Blanks.			

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Packages	$100	Whole Tickets	$5
Half do	50	Half do	2 50
Quarter do	25	Quarter do	1 25

Virginia Lottery.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Dismal Swamp Canal Company.
THIRD CLASS.

SCHEME.

1	prize of $20,000	is	$20,000
1	- 8,000		8,000
1	- 4,000		4,000
1	- 3,000		3,000
1	- 2,000		2,000
1	- 1,148		1,148
6	- 1,000		6,000
12	- 500		6,000
36	- 100		3,600
186	- 30		5,580
1,674	- 8		13,392
13,950	- 4		55,300
15,870	Prizes.		$128,520
26,970	Blanks		
42,840	Tickets.		

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Packages	$ 48	Whole Tickets	$4
Half do	24	Half do	2
Quarter do	12	Quarter do	1

☞ Cash paid for Prizes on demand.

*** A regular supply of Tickets in all Lotteries of *respectability* constantly kept, and the prizes paid or received in payment for Tickets.

All orders, (post paid) enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to YATES & McINTYRE, or

B. C. DUPLAINE, at either

Raleigh or Fayetteville, N. C.

POETRY.

FROM THE WILMINGTON HERALD.

STANZAS.

The earliest chain which binds the heart,
Will ever be the brightest—strongest;
And though the treasured links may part,
Their memory will linger longest;
The earliest tone that love can speak,
Will still be sweetest to the ear;
The earliest glance, until it break,
Still to the heart will be most dear.

And though the lovely beam be set,
That on our youthful vision shone,
'Twill linger, like the twilight yet,
Which glistens though its orb be gone;
And though in manhood's later hours,
Love still may weave a rosy chain
To bind its victim—yet its flowers
Can never bloom so fair again. JUAN.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

When a poor little lad, with his senses awry,
Speaks often of Mary, and speaks with a sigh;
Looks sad when he's absent from what, I'm afraid,
Is nought but some poor little troublesome maid:
His neighbours will whisper, though not very sly,
The poor little lad must assuredly die.

When oft in his slumbers he speaks to his dear,
And calls her his angel with many a tear;
Then wakes and discovers, with dreadful alarms,
His Mary is absent, and not in his arms:
His neighbours may say then, without being sly,
The poor little lad must assuredly die.

Notice.

THE subscribers have appointed Mr. Robert T. Goodwin their Agent for the settlement of the accounts of the late firm of Wm. H. Maffitt & Co. Those indebted to said firm will make immediate payment and save further trouble. Those having demands against the firm will present them to him for payment.

WM. H. MAFFITT,
JAMES MOFFETT.

Fayetteville, 1st May, 1826.

New Books.

WM. E. TROY has just received,

Benedict's History of the Baptists
Ditto do. of all religions
Robertson's History of Charles the 5th
Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful
Scientific Dialogues
Witherspoon's lectures on Philosophy
Curse of Kehema by Robt. Southey
Moore's complete works, elegant
Goldsmith's do. do.
Cross Knight Templar's Charts, new edition
American Instructor, new school book
Pious or Camp Meeting Songs
Songs of Zion
Bennet's Book Keeping
Hitchcock's ditto

April 26, 1826—64-tf

Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and property contained in them, against loss and damage by fire; also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital 300,000 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to

C. T. HAIGH,
Agent of the Company, Fayetteville.

Storage of Cotton.

J. F. & JOHN LIPPITT,

WILL receive Cotton on Storage, at their Warehouses in Fayetteville or Campbellton.

Dec. 28, 1825. 47—tf

20,000 Lbs. of prime Barbadoes SUGAR, in barrels and half barrels.

100 bags of Green Coffee.
100 pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging.
2500 Bale Rope.
30 barrels New England Rum.
15 hhds. Molasses.
500 Salt Sacks.
80 barrels of Mackerel.

For sale by
JNO. HUSKE.

Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

Notice.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from purchasing a certain parcel of Notes due Daniel McKinnon Stomper, which notes I gave him November, 1821, if I remember aright. One was due January 1822, one January 1823, another January 1824, all amounting to seventy dollars, which notes I am determined not to pay, as I neither have received nor expect to receive value for them.

JOHN McKINNON.

November 5, 1825—41-tf

40 Bags prime green COFFEE,
Just received, and for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.

January 18, 1826. 50-tf

Sheriff's Deeds,

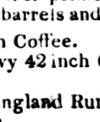
For Lands sold for Taxes,

Drafted by a gentleman possessing the requisite legal knowledge, just printed and for sale. Also, a great variety of Sheriff's, Clerk's, Constable's, and other Blanks.

E. J. HALE.

April 24.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,



FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS spacious and convenient House will be open on the 10th October, for the accommodation of the Public. Besides a large number of comfortable single Bed rooms, so much desired by Travellers, this Establishment contains several handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments, particularly suited for the reception of families. Boarders, with or without lodgings, will also be accommodated. The Furniture and Bedding are entirely new; and, as the Proprietor intends keeping the House in the most genteel style, he confidently hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

CLEMENT TRACY.

September 28, 1825—34tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber requests all those indebted to him, in any way whatever, to come forward and make payment previous to the 1st day of July next, or he will be under the necessity of bringing suit immediately against all who fail to do so.

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, May 3—56-tJy1

THE Subscriber has authorised EDWARD L. WINSLOW to collect all sums of money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges therefor.

JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*

April 13, 1825—10-tf

10 Bbls. Canal Flour,
10 Bbls. Loaf Sugar,
2 Casks London Porter,
8 Hhds. Brown Sugar,

For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

June 7. 70tf.

HIDES.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE just received 100 *HIDES.*—ALSO, 10 bbls *TANNERS' OIL.*

January 18.—50tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber expects to receive on consignment, about the middle of June next, a parcel of first rate Cotton Gins, which he is authorized to warrant equal, if not superfor, to any in North or South Carolina, which will be sold on very reasonable terms.

JOHN MURCHISON, Jun.

Fayetteville, May 2—65 tf

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

5 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar
29 bags Green Coffee
10 hhds. Retailing Molasses
20 bbls. N. E. Rum
10 do Northern Gin
2000 lbs. first quality Cheese.

May 3, 1826—56 tf

Notice.

AT March term of Cumberland county court the subscriber qualified as administrator on the estate of William N Goodwin, dec'd.; all those indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against him to present them properly authenticated for payment.

ROBT. T. GOODWIN, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, March 15th, 1826—tf

MAP
Of the State of North Carolina.

A Correct Map of the State in which he resides, must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the state lying at a distance from them, as well as of those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a correct *Map of the State of North Carolina*, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of six miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person in each county.

TERMS—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, EIGHT dollars each.

JOHN MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 48—tf

C. & P. MALLETT,

HAVE just received and are now opening their *WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS*; consisting of a very general assortment of—

Crockery, China and Glass, Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Brown, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Tea and Coffee, Madaiera, L. P. Teneriffe, Sherry, Muscat and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Rum, French Brandy, Holland Gin, N. E. Rum, Country Brandy and Whiskey, two Tons Castings, consisting of Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Spiders, Tea Kettles and Wagon Boxes, thirty thousand pounds of Swedes Iron, from 1-4 inch, 5 inch flat, and 1-2 to 1-4 sqnare, two thousand pounds of Steel, (assorted,) two thousand bushels Alum Salt; which together with many other scarce and valuable articles, they offer to the public at *Wholesale* or *Retail*, on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, Dec. 12, 1825—45tf

For Sale,

25 CASKS unslacked Thomas-Town Lime.

JNO. HUSKE.

April 26th 1826. 64

Job Work.

THE Editor of the Observer has received some handsome additions to the Fancy Job Type of the establishment, and is prepared to execute work in such manner as, he hopes, will give satisfaction.

Jan. 10, 1826.

P. J. Tillinghast,

AGENT for the TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, offers to insure Buildings and Goods therein contained, against hazards of fire. Also, Goods conveyed through inland Navigation. Persons desirous to effect such Insurance and requiring particular information, will please make application to said Agent.

Fayetteville, April 25th, 1826.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1826.

Ambrose Smith, vs. Jonas Coleman. } An attachment, dated Feb. 16, 1826; returned, "levied on two negroes, Chloe and Lency."

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for two months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of the next term of said Court, to be holden on the second Monday in August next, at the Court House in Whiteville, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him, and the said negroes ordered to be sold to satisfy the same.

67 CHS. BALDWIN, Clk.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 1825.—6-tf

Music, Painting, and French LANGUAGE.

MSR. BEZE PERRY having returned to this town, informs her friends and the public that she will begin again to instruct young Ladies in music and playing upon the Piano, in Drawing and Painting, and also in the French Language.

Mrs. Perry's abilities as a teacher being known in this State, she will not say any thing of them. Her particular care will be given to the improvement of her scholars.

Fayetteville, 19th April, 1826.—63-tf

MANSION HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and, in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures them that every exertion will be used, and due attention bestowed, in order to the comfort and pleasure of Travellers and Boarders. His Rooms are numerous being new, clean, and large, are well adapted for comfort and health, opening upon a garden which presents a fine prospect; superadded are the comforts of ease and retirement, which may be enjoyed in spacious Parlours by Travelling Families. This situation, being on one of the most elevated streets, is healthy; attended with the advantage and convenience arising from the important and extensive business transacted on that street, which will make it the interest of Country Merchants and Planters to call. It is constantly supplied, by means of aqueducts, with pure water, issuing from one of the best fountains in the State.

His BAR will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest of

LIQUORS.

His TABLE with the best the country and market affords; his Stables shall be attended by faithful steady, and honest Ostlers. Other advantages are attendant upon this Establishment, rarely to be excelled in any other Public House in this State.

DILLON JORDAN.

Fayetteville, Feb. 1826.—55-tf.

☞The above Hotel has been selected by the Proprietors, as a regular Stage House, for all the Stages that arrive at and depart from this place. Rooms and Refreshments are therefore, kept always in readiness for Stage Passengers

The Books for the Norfolk Stage line are kept at this Hotel.

Notice.

AT March Term of Cumberland County Court, the subscriber qualified as administrator on the estate of James King, deceased. All those indebted to said deceased are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them properly authenticated for payment.

WILLIAM M. KING, Adm'r.

May 3, 1826.—66-3m

SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber announces to the public, that he is now receiving an extensive assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, and of the *NEWEST FASHIONS*, which have been bought at the New York auctions, and will be sold for cash at extremely low prices, either by wholesale or retail. Country Merchants will surely find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves. His assortment contains the following articles, viz.

3 bales extra, super, and fine blue and blk Cloths
Super Parson's grey and olive ditto
Blue and black Cassimeres and Satinetts
Cassinetts and Denmark Satteens
3-4 and 5-4 black Bombazines
Bombazetts and Circassians
New style shaded silk stripe Drillings
Silk stripe Florentines and Grosder ills
Wilmington Stripes and Florentines
Real Hemp and Irish Sheetings
Bagging and Hessians
3 cases assorted Irish Linens, in whole & half pieces
8 4 Damask Table Cloths
8-4 do Table Diaper
4-4 bird-eye do do and Napkins
Brown Holland and brown Rolls
Brown Linen Toweling
Super Sea Island Shirtings and 5-4 Sheetings
4 4 American brown Sheetings
6-4 Apron Checks
3 4 American blue Ginghams
4-4 Imitation Caroline Plaids
Linen Cambrics and Linen Cambric Hkfs
Brown Linen Cambrics for Calashes
Super 4-4 fancy new style shaded Cambric Prints
3-4 do do do a variety
3-4 and 4 4 furniture Chintz
5-4 Cambric Ginghams
5-4 Satin stripe Cambric Muslins
4-4 fancy shaded Cambrick Ginghams
Real and Imitation Seersuckers
Cotton and worsted Hose and half Hose
Valentia, Merseilles, and Swansdown Vesting
Figured and plain Cambrics
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins
Jaconet, Mull, and Book Muslins
Shaded and Japaned figured Jaconets
Mosquito Lenoes
5 4 and 3 4 Cambric Dimities
White Jeans and Cotton Drilling
Victory White Robes
Swiss Caps and Hdkfs
Thread and Bobbinett Laces and Veils
Merino Shawls and Scarfs
Silks, rich black Satin Levantines (a new article)
Rich black stripe Satins
Fashionable ombre shaded, figured and plain Gros de Naples and Levantines
Black figured Gros de Naples and Levantines
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews
New style fancy stripe Sarsnets
Rich white figured Satin
White, mazarine, blue, sky blue, and straw colour Florences
Shaded Parisian Dresses
Azure blue silk Robes
1 case rich satin figd Mandarin Crape Robes
Fancy colored Canton Crape Robes
Black Nankin and Italian Crapes
Green and pink Gauze, and white crape Lein
Rich black figured Gauzes, a variety
Crape Scarfs and Hdkfs
1 case fancy bordered and fringed Parasols and Umbrellas
Rich feather edge, Scio, Shaded, and Gauze Ribbons
Embossed Satin Garniture do
Black and colored Taffeta and belt Ribbons
Superior black Barcelona Hdkfs, and Choppa Romalls
Superior black silk Vesting
Rich shaded Zelia and Coatpalia Hdkfs
Do fancy silk do
Black and white silk Hose
Green and white Gauze Veils
Rich Gauze Robes
Gimps, Cords, Leaves and Trimmings
5 cases Bolivar Leghorn Bonnets
1 do men's Hats
4 cases men's fashionable Hats
Prunel and Morocco Shoes
Superior Linen and Washington Bed Ticks
Damask and Chintz Shawls and Hdkfs
Pasteboard and Bonnet Bows
Paper Hangings
Lorrillard's Scotch Snuff
Black and white brown patent Thread
Ready made Cloaks, Mantles, Pantaloons & Vests
Cotton Cords and Tapes
Seidlitz Powders
Domestic Carpeting
Bandboxes and Wreaths, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN McARN.

April, 24, 1826—64-tf

Trustee Sale, at Public Auction.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, bearing date 1st March, 1820, executed by Charles H. Johnson to the subscriber, I shall proceed to sell on Saturday the 24th of June next, in front of the Town House, in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, noon; that valuable three story Brick House and Lot, in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, formerly known as the property of said Johnson, to satisfy as far as possible the claims in said deed set forth.

Terms, 6 and 12 months; notes negotiable at Bank.

SAMUEL STEEL, Trustee,
HENRY W. AYER, Auctioneer.

Fayetteville, May 31.—69-4t

Splendid Scheme,

TO BE DRAWN AT PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA, 21*st JUNE*, 1826.

The subscriber has the pleasure to inform the public, that Tickets in the 3d Class of

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

ARE NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION,

And persons or companies purchasing Ten or more Tickets, will be allowed a credit until the drawing is completed. All Prize Tickets in other late Lotteries, will be received in payment.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$20,000
1	8,000
1	4,000
1	3,000
1	2,000
1	1,148
6	1,000
12	500
36	100
186	30
1674	8
13,950	4

15,950 Prizes.—*Not TWO Blanks to a Prize.*

The foregoing offers inducements, from the small number of Tickets, equal, if not superior to any Lottery hitherto drawn in this country; and the subscriber flatters himself, that when the community takes into consideration, the object of this truly magnificent Scheme, one moments reflection will convince them the propriety of patronizing it. To merchants, who want an increase of capital—mechanics, who wish to add to their stock, which affords a scope to enterprize—men of leisure and wealth, who would increase the means of their benificence—young men, who want the means to support wives—and old men who would add to the provision for their children—females, whose sex may prevent their personal pursuits of gainful avocations, but to whom a small investment may give without exertion, a handsome share in the good things of this world—rich men, who wish to be richer—and poor men, who wish to be rich, these and all other classes of society to whom

Twenty Thousand Dollars,

or a moderate sum, would be an accommodation, are invited to furnish themselves with Tickets at FOUR DOLLARS each, or in proportion, at

Watcher's
Truly Lucky Office,

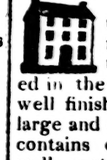
Hay Street, next door to the Medical Shop of Dr McKay, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞Orders from the country will, as usual, meet with prompt attention, if addressed to

C. HATCHER,
Fayetteville, N. C.

May 24.

Notice.



ON the 21st of June, will be sold to the highest bidder, that handsome well finished two Story House, together with the Land attached to it, beautifully situated in the village of Chapel Hill. On the Lot is a well finished Store House, with all its fixtures, a large and dry Cellar. On the back street the Lot contains one acre, with good Stables, and a new well contrived Ice House, a good Garden well enclosed, also a good well that affords constant water. Perhaps there is no situation in the village better suited for a Family Residence, either for a Boarding House, or for Mercantile business, than this.

Persons wishing to own property in the village are earnestly invited to attend, as the sale will certainly take place. The terms will be made known on the day of sale; but it is probable that notes, negotiable at the Newbern Bank at Raleigh, and at the office of Discount and Deposite of the Bank of Cape Fear at Hillsborough, will be received for the whole or a large portion of the purchase money.

G. BOCCIARDI,

And should he be absent the sale will be conducted by gentlemen who are properly authorised by him as Agents.

G. B.

April 24, 1826.—66ts.

For Sale,

2000 Bushels Liverpool Ground Salt.
40 crates of Liverpool, Earthen Ware, assorted
100 Kegs of White Lead, ground in Oil.

JOHN HUSKE.

February 8th, 1826. 53tf

Fortune's Favours Again!

ARE bestowed on the customers of our Office, in the Grand Military Lottery, No. 1, of South Carolina, drawn on the 24th inst., No. 9:1:30, a prize of

Two Thousand Dollars;

sold to a Lady of Mecklenburg, N. C. No. 30:1:9, a prize of

One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars,

to a Gentleman of Wake county, N. C., and two prizes of *Six Hundred* each in Shares to individuals in Fayetteville, Edenton and Beaufort. The names of the fortunate adventurers will be announced as soon as permitted.

It is a fact that the last five Monday's Mails have brought us the pleasing news, that we have sold Capital Prizes; those we now announce fill up the number of

NINE CAPITALS,

sold at this office within the short space of 5 weeks. Whilst such luck continues in such rapid succession at our office, certainly the proper place to apply is to

YATES & McINTYRE,
Raleigh or *Fayetteville.*

P. S.—We had the pleasure of paying *The Cash* for a $1000 Prize this morning, to Messrs. Blaney & Co., of Wilmington, and of $500 to Ruffin Smith, of Scotland Neck. The holders of the Prizes will meet with the same promptness.

May 29, 1826.

*Sold and *Paid* to a Gentleman in town.

Patent Cooking Stove for Sale.

A *COOKING STOVE*, with Copper Boilers and apparatus complete, in the use of which there is great convenience and economy of fuel. Warranted complete. Apply to

MARTIN MAC PHERSON, Sen.

Nov. 7, 1825—40-tf

Blanks, of all kinds,

May be procured at this Office, and at the Post-office.

CASH paid for DRY and GREEN [illegible]

December 7, 1825.—[illegible]

BY AUTHORITY OF THE [illegible]

NORTH-CAROLINA

Lottery

To encourage the publishing of [illegible]
OF NORTH-CAROLINA

HIGHEST PRIZE
20,000 DOLLARS

SCHEME.	
1 Prize of	20,000 Dollars
1	10,000
1	5,000
2	2,000
8	1,500
10	1,000
20	500
40	200
50	100
450	50
1,050	20
7,366	10
	5

9,000 Prizes, 14,886 Blanks, } 23,886 Tickets at 5 Dollars

☞*Not two Blanks to a Prize.*

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day, ted in 18 day's drawing. All numbers in one wheel, and the Prizes in a

Stationary Prizes on

THE LAST DRAWN TICKET

First day, will be entitled to a Prize of
Second day,
Third day,
Fourth day,
Fifth day,
Sixth day,
Seventh day,
Eighth day,
Ninth day,
Tenth day,
Eleventh day,
Twelfth day,
Thirteenth day,
Fourteenth day,
Fifteenth day,
Sixteenth day,
Seventeenth day,
Eighteenth day,

The rest of the prizes floating [illegible] the commencement, amounting to

73,730 DOLLARS

Prizes payable at the Agency of [illegible] Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C., [illegible] completion of the drawing, subject to fifteen per cent. All prizes not [illegible] twelve months from the completion will be considered as forfeited to the lottery.

J. WEBB

Hillsborough, April 1826.

The attention of the North-[illegible] respectfully invited to the foregoing laudable purpose contemplated by it, cure to it the aid of those who are interest of literature and science, alone of the gentleman who has Commissioner in the management of a sufficient pledge of the fairness be conducted.

A. D.

Tickets in this Lottery, are for sale Office, Fayetteville.

Twin Lever Cotton

THIS improvement principally consists two Levers united, one on each (instead of *one over it*)—the follower set aside, the top of the Press shoot and join the floor of the blow then *swept* in, and tread down with the levers and follower are then [illegible] hooks. The whole manner of work ed by a drawing,) may be found in the *American Farmer*. The whole [illegible] may vary from 60 to $90, (including $20.) From the small space it occupies 10 feet high, and 3 feet wide,) it can cover; and as *iron* and *steel* bear all very durable, and easily operated *can work it*. Whoever buys a Right a Press in *operation* in any county, a Right to build another, in the same charge. Particular information, and model loaned to persons intending to [illegible]

CHARLES [illegible]

Petersburg, May 23, 1826.

CERTIFICATES.

We have in use a Twin Lever Press, ly answers our expectations, and is perior to any other Press for the pur

[illegible]

York County, Va. 9th *May*, 1826.

I have in use, one of Mr. William es, and feel no hesitation in saying packed, (about 40,) are equal, if not pearance, to any I ever saw—the swers my expectations.

Surry County, Va. May 11, 1826.

We have used one of Mr. William es, at the Blandford Mills, for seven which we have packed bales weighing 400 lbs. each, into less than five We are of opinion, that when well es are more convenient, compact, rable, than any other we know of, commend them to the public.

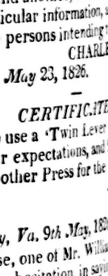
R. F. [illegible]
B. H. [illegible]

We concur in the above recommendation

Wm. Gilmour,
T. R. Ryan,
Cuthbert & Smith,
J. C. Hobson,

The Raleigh Register and Fayetteville will insert the above advertisement ward their accounts to the office of Intelligencer.

C. J. TOOKER,



CABINET MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and in general, that having finished [illegible] of the State House in Raleigh, he has Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he furnish all kinds of furniture in his and Chair making, at the shortest notice, ness and dispatch, at less prices than chased elsewhere, for cash or barter.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done in line, at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16—29tf